

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



39th YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 29, 1899.

No. 26.

Why Not Just Double

The List of Subscribers to the Old American Bee Journal?

We really believe that if **ALL** the present readers of the American Bee Journal were so inclined, they could help to double its regular list of subscribers before August 1, 1899—or during the next 5 or 6 weeks. We do not find any fault with what our subscribers have done in the past toward increasing the list of Bee Journal readers—for they have done nobly—but why couldn't the doubling of the list be accomplished within the next month? We surely think it could be done, and in order that it may be easier for those who help in it, we will make a **SPECIAL NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER**, and also pay all who will aid in securing new subscribers. Here is the offer:

Six Months for 40 Cents to a New Subscriber....

Yes, we will send the American Bee Journal **EVERY WEEK** from July 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900—26 numbers for only 40 cents, to a **NEW** subscriber. In addition to this we will send to the present regular subscribers, for the work of getting new 6-months' readers, their choice of the premiums mentioned below, but no premium will also be given to any new subscriber on these offers, under any circumstance:

For **1** New 40-cent Subscriber
Sending ——— Your choice of one of the following list:

Poultry for Market.
Our Poultry Doctor.
Capon and Caponizing.
Foul Brood—Kohnke and Cheshire.
10 copies York's Honey Almanac.

For **2** New 40-cent Subscribers
Sending ——— Your choice of one of the following list:

Dr. Howard on Foul Brood.
Monette Queen-Clipping Device.
Bienen-Kultur (German) by T. G. Newman.
Dr. Tinker's Bee-Keeping for Profit.
Pierce's Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.
Bees and Honey (160 pages, paper) by Newman.
20 copies York's Honey Almanac.

For **3** New 40-cent Subscribers
Sending ——— Your choice of one of the following list:

Bees and Honey (160 pages, cloth) by Newman.
Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown.
Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung (German) by J. F. Eggers.
Advanced Bee-Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson.
30 copies York's Honey Almanac.

For **5** New 40-cent Subscribers
Sending ——— Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.

For **6** New 40-cent Subscribers
Sending ——— Prof. Cook's Bee-Keeper's Guide.

NOW FOR A GRAND PUSH FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

It seems to us that with the above low rate to new subscribers, and also the premiums offered, we should get such a landslide of new subscriptions as will make us sweat to care for them during the next few weeks without any help from the hot weather. **WE** are ready now to enter the new names and mail the premiums. Are **YOU** ready to go out and get them, and then send them in?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Home-Made Comb Foundation—How it is Done.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

LAST winter I found myself with about a hundred pounds of wax on hand, of rather inferior quality, that had accumulated little by little. I also needed some foundation for brood-chamber purposes.

Selling wax at some 18 or 20 cents a pound and buying foundation at twice or three times that price did not seem to me a very promising business. On the other hand, buying a \$30 mill to save \$20 on the foundation business wasn't very much better.

Under such circumstances I thought of the once famous plaster molds, and proceeded to make a set. The directions are as follows:

Make a frame of wood the size of the foundation wanted. Lay on a flat surface a sheet of foundation as a pattern, put the frame on it, and pour plaster paste in it. This makes one side of the mold. When the plaster is set, turn it over, put another frame on it (leaving the foundation), and pour in another batch of plaster, making thus the other side of the mold. Unite the two frames by a couple of hinges on one side, and you have a mold in the form of a book.

To use it, open the "book," wet both sides with warm water, pour melted wax on one side, and shut down the other side on it. In a half minute or so open the book and take off the sheet. Such are the directions given.

In the first place it is necessary to rub the plaster paste into the foundation sheet carefully, otherwise bubbles of air will remain in the cavities of the foundation and spoil the shape of the mold.

It is better to join the two frames by hinges before doing any casting, so as to insure exact correspondence of the two faces. Better use brass hinges and brass screws to avoid rust. Have the screws long enough to go deep in the plaster, so it will hold better. A few nails in the frame sticking inside and holding the plaster will also help the strength of the apparatus.

Thus armed I proceeded. The first trouble I got into was the impossibility of pulling, or rather peeling, out the sheets without tearing them up. This is due to the fact that I used for a pattern a Root sheet of foundation with deep walls. Some other make with little or no side walls should be used, if the melted-wax plan is to be followed.

I then tried the sheeted-wax plan, that is, making wax sheets and pressing them in the "book," or rather the mold. Simply shutting the book is not sufficient, so I put in the sheet, shut the "book," and put it in a press, and prest sufficiently to give the sheet a good impression.

In pressing a sheet, unless a very strong pressure is used, the wax will not be forced very deep in the depressions forming the wide-walls, so I had no trouble in taking out the sheet. But the trouble was, that the plaster is an entirely too weak material to stand any pressure at all. So I began to study about finding a substitute.

My experience in the building and contracting business enabled me to decide at once that the Portland cement was "the very thing wanted." The mold is to be made as with the plaster, only the "paste" must be thicker—about the consistency of the mortar used by brick-masons. After the first side is filled, wait a day before filling the other, as the Portland cement sets very slowly. There is, however, quite a difference between the different brands in that respect. Then fill the other side, keep the mold wet for about a week or ten days, and then open it. You will find that the wax adheres to the molds. Put the mold in a warm place, so as to soften the wax, and force it open, but be sure that the wax is not melted and absorbed by the cement. There may be some trouble in taking the wax out. The mold is now hard enough to use, but if kept wet, it will still harden slowly during several months, and eventually be as hard as the very best quality of stone, and practically indestructible. The cements of the Rosendale, Black Diamond, and similar brands set and harden much quicker than the Portlands, but their ultimate strength and hardness is much less.

The mold and press could be easily combined in one apparatus, and much easier to handle than the way I had them. I would, however, retain the "book" form for the mold, as it insures an exact correspondence of the two faces.

Making foundation by the press process requires sheets of uniform thickness. In the roll process the inequalities of thickness are "laminated out" by the rolling, but no such thing takes place in the press.

Dipping the boards endwise in the wax is unsatisfactory, as the wax runs down and hardens in streaks.

I use a dipping-board with a handle on one side. (See Fig. 1.) I simply lay it on the melted wax in a slightly rocking manner, so as to avoid having bubbles of air be-

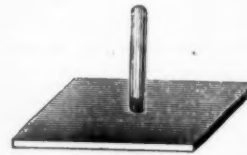


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

tween the board and the wax, then take it out and turn over. (See Fig. 2.) This causes the melted wax to spread over the board uniformly, and insures a very regular sheet. As soon as the wax loses its transparency, I plunge the dipping-board and wax into a vat of warmer water, which causes the sheet to come off of itself, and with less danger of cracking than by cooling off in the comparatively cold air.

In cooling off, the wax-sheet shrinks, and unless it can, so to speak, glide on the dipping-board, it will crack. When I first began I noticed that the cracking was invariably in a certain place, and in a certain direction, showing clearly that it was due to a defect in the wood. It is necessary to have the dipping-board made of fine-grained, perfect wood kept as smooth as possible.

I have not yet tried any substitute for wood. Whatever material may be used should be porous, so as to retain water (otherwise the sheets would not come off), and be as smooth as possible so as to permit the contraction that takes place when the wax cools off.

The wax can be melted in a vessel, or rather a tank of tin; this to be placed in another of sheet iron containing

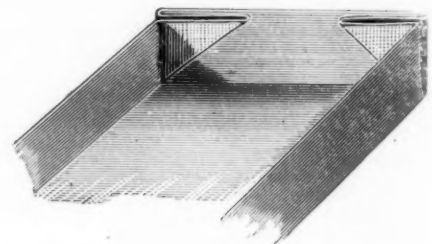


Fig. 3.

water kept boiling all the time. I find that a little water in the vessel containing the wax helps to melt it more rapidly.

A tank or vat can be made of tin or sheet-iron without soldering or riveting, by folding the corners as shown in Fig. 3, but it would be difficult to describe the process.

SECTION SUPPORTS ON FENCE SEPARATORS.

Somebody spoke about nailing buttons (I suppose square pieces) of tin under the fence separators to support the sections in the supers, and dispense with T tins and other contrivances to support the sections. I wish to say that the ordinary tin is too weak, but the galvanized iron, 26 gauge, used on buildings for gutters and cornices, would be strong and stiff enough for the purpose. Scraps of it can be procured at no cost at any tinner's shop where such work is done. There is some danger when nailing in small pieces of wood of splitting the piece into which the nails are driven. This can be prevented by clamping the pieces in a vise while the nailing is done. Knox Co., Tenn.



The Premiums offered on page 401 are well worth working for. Look at them.

The Nectar in Flower-Cups—Pure Italians.

BY A. NORTON.

I HARDLY think that any, or at most many, will attach much weight or importance to the idea that nectar in flower-cups varies in strength and quality according to layers in the same blossom, and that different lengths of tongue in different bees will make a resulting difference in the character of honey they might gather from the same flowers. This has nothing to do with the question of the ability of bees with longer tongues to gather honey from species of flowers where those with shorter tongues could not reach it. In this latter case the longer-tongued bees would gather more honey and better, providing the flowers in question produced a better kind.

But the other idea seems to me very far-fetched, and without any disrespect toward any who have brought it forward, it seems to me hardly worthy of serious discussion. But I wish to look it over briefly.

In the first place, the nectar as secreted originally by the flower is a uniform product—it is already a sweetened liquid, not clear water and solid or thickened sweet. Hence it is exuded into the flower-cup as a homogeneous mass—all alike. In the second place, it is not composed of incompatible substances, as, for example, the cream and the water in milk, or as the lime and water in whitewash, or as paint in oil. On the contrary, the substances have the greatest affinity for each other (I do not mean chemical affinity, but molecular attraction or affinity).

Hence, the cream in milk is in a state of suspension; and, being lighter than water, rises to the top; while the lime in whitewash and the paint in oil are also merely suspended therein, but being heavier tend to settle to the bottom. But the sweet in nectar is in a state of solution, and is held everywhere dispersed thru the water by molecular attraction. If you put solid sugar at the bottom of a glass of water and give it time enough, the sugar will gradually be dissolved and carried thruout the water; this will occur even if the sugar be tied up in a bladder or other porous membrane. And there will in time be no heavier or sweeter layer at the bottom, *unless the sugar be in excess of the saturation point, which is not the case in the thin nectar of flowers.* Hence the tendency of sweet in water is toward diffusion, and not toward accretion, until the saturation point is reached. The same is true of salt and other soluble substances. Did any one ever hear it claimed that sap was sweeter in the bottom of the pail? Was it ever claimed that the honey was sweeter in the lower portions of the cells in the comb, or, if extracted, in the bottom of the can? This would be more likely on account of the greater proportion of sweet in solution than in the case of nectar.

Mineral springs are constantly depositing lime, silica, etc., in all conditions of the water, and wherever the water flows from them, for these substances are only in suspension. But the inland lakes of California and Nevada do not deposit salt, soda and borax until evaporated down to the saturation point; and, as the saturation points of these substances differ, they are not all deposited together, but in more or less defined layers, so that in dry lake-beds these deposits are reached in regular succession by digging.

And, finally, if the sweet of nectar would settle (which it does not) the largest drop of honey produced by any flower would be too small for any difference to be noticed.

QUESTION FOR MR. DOOLITTLE ON PURE ITALIANS.

In closing I wish to ask a question of Mr. Doolittle, who I think is about right. (See page 306.) But if the Italian bee is not a pure race, and if this is shown by the increase amount of yellow that has been bred into some strains, then should not some pure stock exist with still more yellow than the yellowest bred Italians? All crosses are between the two pure types that produce them. Where is any race found of nearly pure yellow bees? And, especially, where are such near enough to Italy to have served the purpose of crossing with blacks to produce the common Italian bee?

Monterey Co., Calif.



Making Increase by Dividing—Feeding Bees.

BY C. P. DADANT.

IN a previous article I stated that it was our method to take the increase in bees, when any is wanted, from colonies that are not expected to store much surplus. Our reason for doing this is that we have always noticed—and all who have had extensive experience in the apiary will

sustain us in this—that it is the strongest and best colonies from which the real honey crop may be expected. If such colonies may be induced to work freely in the surplus instead of swarming, and we succeed in this by our methods in most cases, these colonies may be depended upon for a crop far in excess of what the colonies under average would yield. The prolificness of the queen may not be the sole cause of the difference. We believe that the greatest cause of the difference in yield is the earliness or lateness of the breeding; the early colonies having the bulk of their bees ready for the harvest, while the late ones have them ready too late, as mentioned by me in a previous article.

But aside from these causes, it is probable also that there is a difference between colonies in the activity of their bees as there is in men, some being more industrious or better managers than others. For this reason, altho we want the increase from the late and comparatively inferior colonies, we must not get our breed from them, for it is also of the utmost importance that our queens should be of the very best quality, that is, bred from the most prolific mothers, and of a race of active workers. In a word, we must do with our bees, as much as in our power, what we do with our horses, our cows, our chickens, and our pigs—breed from the best, the gentlest, the most serviceable all around.

To do this and yet keep our best colonies at work producing honey, all that is necessary is to rear our queens from select colonies, taking from them, or rather exchanging from them, as much brood as is necessary for our purpose.

It is not in the scope of this article to give instructions on the rearing of queens or on the making of nuclei, suffice it to say that we must rear, in nuclei or otherwise, as many young queens as our swarms will need. These queens may be introduced while yet in the cell to the divided colonies.

When we say that we take our increase from inferior colonies, we do not wish it understood that we take it from weak colonies. A colony which has not filled most of its combs with brood by the middle of June, is not to be expected to furnish any increase. What we mean to say is, that when the harvest has begun fairly, we take the increase from those colonies which, altho apparently strong, do not work in the supers. The weak colonies would better be let alone, and if their queens are at fault, perhaps they would better be replaced, and it is quite likely that some of our young artificial swarms will soon prove superior to such colonies.

We proceed as follows: Selecting the colony which is to furnish us the larvæ for our young queens, we exchange a number of its brood-combs, those containing young brood, for the same number of brood-combs of an inferior colony, without the bees, taking care to leave in the latter hive only such brood as has been furnished by the selected colony, for if we left them any of their own brood, they might rear queens from this perhaps in preference to the other. As a matter of course, the queen of this hive is removed, either to be killed or given to a queenless colony, or exchanged for a still poorer queen in another hive.

The now queenless colony goes to building queen-cells from this selected brood. On the ninth day after the operation we are ready to make as many swarms as there are queen-cells but one, since one is needed for the colony that reared them.

We now go to our colonies from which we desire the increase, find the queen of each and remove her to a new stand with half of the brood-combs, more or less, according to circumstances, and a goodly number of young bees, enough at least to keep the brood warm. It must be remembered that as this colony, or rather this, swarm, gets none of the old bees, it needs a rather larger number of young bees than would appear necessary in order to take care of the brood.

On the tenth day, or the day following this operation, we give each of our queenless divisions a queen-cell, grafted on the combs in the usual way. These hives should as much as possible be supplied with empty comb, or full sheets of foundation, as their bees will build nothing but drone-comb until the young queen is laying, which will require from 6 to 15 days. This is important to remember. On the other hand, the hive containing the queen may be depended upon to build mainly worker-comb in its empty frames, as their numbers are diminished, and there is but little inducement to the building of drone-comb in any other than a queenless or a wealthy colony. The queenless colony builds drone-comb because there is an instinctive feeling that drones are needed to fertilize the young queen when hatched, and the wealthy colony builds drone-comb be-

cause it is more spacious, and requires less labor for the same amount of honey than worker-comb.

Should the colonies from which the increase is taken prove rather too weak to follow exactly the above methods, one swarm may be made from two colonies, by taking the queen and only one or two combs of brood from one hive and placing the swarm thus made on the stand of another colony which is removed to a new position. We have used the same colony three times over to furnish bees to new swarms, by removing it at intervals of 10 to 20 days, and placing a new swarm on its stand.

By following the methods above given, varying the proportions of bees or brood taken with each swarm to suit the circumstances, one may secure quite an increase from colonies that would have yielded but little, and at the same time one retains the best colonies for honey-production. We have always found this method the most profitable, and much prefer an artificial swarm, carefully made and properly managed, to the swarms secured by natural swarming.

As a matter of course, if your best colonies swarm in spite of your endeavors to prevent them and to keep them at work, you will have good swarms, but it will be at the expense of the honey harvest.

WILL IT PAY TO FEED THE BEES?

I have received the following questions, which I will answer here:

I have 27 colonies in good hives, which wintered well, and I have had 10 big young swarms already. But the bees have no honey in their hives—I don't think they have a pound. They are beginning to kill the drones, which shows that they don't get honey enough to feed the brood. Will it pay to feed them? I have fed \$10 worth of sugar already. We have very little white clover, but the basswood is full of buds, and it will be about three weeks until it begins to bloom; but the ground is full of young white clover all over. Will this young clover that came up from the seed this spring yield a crop of honey next fall, or will it not produce until next year? We have had a very wet spring. T. L.

ANSWER.—The experience of Mr. L. has been ours many times. We have seen a number of seasons when the crop failed till the month of June was far advanced, but we have always fed whenever it was needed, and have always been repaid for the trouble and expense. We will confess that in a number of instances we came too late, and even lost colonies in out-apiaries from sheer starvation, when the fields and meadows were white with bloom. Our experience is that the very best seasons often commence in this way, for the excess of rain is more detrimental than any other cause to the immediate production of honey. But the excess of rain also produces an excess of vegetation, and sooner or later in the season a lull in the rainfall gives the flowers a chance and the honey flows abundantly.

There are drawbacks in all lines of business, in all branches of farming, and ours is not exempt. It is the man who perseveres, who "stays with it," that wins the laurels. The wet season will produce an amount of bloom which could not be expected in a dry one, and just as soon as circumstances are right the harvest will begin. In the season of 1875—24 years ago—we experienced such a season as the present one. We fed all thru the months of June and July, and still the rain poured. In August colonies deserted their hives, and I saw a sight that I have not seen since—a swarm hanging to a limb and the bees dropping from the cluster to the ground from inanition. But the flood came to an end in September, and in the first two weeks of that month we harvested more than ten times the amount expended during the season.

In regard to the question as to the young white clover, I cannot make a favorable answer. I have never seen much honey harvested from young clover, even if it bloomed the first year of its growth. It is only during the second year that much may be expected from it. We have great hopes here yet of a clover harvest for this year, altho we have had too much rain. There is an abundance of bloom, and if the weather gets favorable we will surely harvest enough to pay us all for our trouble. Hancock Co., Ill.

Dead Bees on the Hive Bottom-Boards.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

GOING past a would-be bee-keeper a few days ago, I was called in to see why some of his colonies did not work as strongly as others in the yard. After looking at the entrances of the hives for a moment, noting that some were working strongly while others were doing but little, I asked if the hives had been opened to see what was the trouble.

"No," was the reply I received. I knew this man kept sheep, and so I said, "How are your sheep getting on this spring?"

"Oh, first rate," was the reply.

"How do you know the sheep are doing well?" I asked.

"Why, how does any one know anything? I have foddered the sheep three times a day all the winter and spring, and been with them lots beside, even getting up many times cold nights to look after the newly-born lambs that they need not become chilled and die. And being thus familiar with them, why should I not know when they are prospering?"

"Very well," I said. "How many times have you 'foddered' the bees this spring?"

"Not a once," was the reply. "Didn't suppose they needed foddering."

"Have you been up any during cold nights to see that the newly-born bees did not chill, or paid any attention to the hives to see that the bees were made as comfortable as possible, either night or day?"

"No, I had to look after the sheep so much that I had no time left; nor did I suppose that bees needed caring for like sheep; and I am sure that it would not pay me to spend time on them as I do on the sheep."

"How many sheep had you last year?"

"About 60."

"How much did you receive from them for all your work, 'foddering' feed, etc., expended on them during 1898?"

According to my book, not far from \$325."

"A pretty good showing, but when I tell you that last year from 30 colonies of bees at my out-apiary I sold comb honey to the amount of \$348.28 you will see that the proper amount of time spent on the bees pays fully double per colony that you get from a sheep, with only a tithe of the work you spent, and that also without any cost for 'fodder.' But let's look into this colony of bees which do not seem to be flying much."

I had noticed that where the bees were flying the strongest there was quite a number of dead bees out on the ground about the entrance to the hives, but with those not flying as strong there were less dead bees, and what there were showed by their old looks that they had been hauled out during the winter. I had also noted that his hives had loose bottom-boards, from some empty ones which were piled up, so stepping to the hive designated I laid a bottom-board down beside it and lifted it over from its own stand to the one I had put down. By thus doing I exposed almost a sickening sight from the dead bees that were under the hive, all moldy in places, and in others all wet and fairly rotten, with worms crawling and working amongst the rotting bees, while the stench was horrid when this putrefying mass was disturbed.

Looking up at the man, I said, "How do you suppose that your sheep and lambs would thrive if you neglected them as shamefully as you have these bees?"

"Not much, I guess," he said, his face showing shame and confusion.

I now set the hive back again, keeping under it the dry, clean bottom-board I had set it on, and proceeded to open the hive. There was brood in three combs to the amount of about one frame full, with only about bees enough to well cover the brood, which showed that the little colony was doing its level best under such adverse circumstances, for between many of the combs either side of where the brood was, the dead bees came well up between the combs. I looked at two other hives, finding them in somewhat similar shape, tho none quite so bad as the first, fixing those looked at in good shape by seeing that they had at least 10 pounds of honey, the combs free from dead bees, where such were matted together, and the top of the hive made snug and warm, telling him to go thru the rest in a similar way.

When I continued on my way, I asked myself, "Is it any wonder that so many tell us that bee-keeping does not pay?" I have often wondered that the idea has so fully obtained with nine out of ten of those who start in bee-keeping, that all they have to do is to get some bees, by finding a swarm or buying a few colonies, and provide a place for them to stand, after which a profit will accrue to them by hiving swarms and putting on and taking off sections. And when profit does not accrue, and their bees die from neglect, we are sure to be told, "Bees do not pay." Yet these very persons will work faithfully, year in and year out, caring for, feeding, grooming, etc., their hogs, sheep, cows and horses, when a much less amount of labor, wisely directed, spent on the bees, would yield a greater profit.

And the most wise of all wisely-directed labor, which can be spent on the bees, is to see that the dead bees are removed from the bottom-boards of the hives in the early spring of the year. With movable bottom-boards this is very easily done by putting a clean bottom-board on the stand and setting the hive on it, after which the dead bees are swept off from the one which was under the hive all winter, the board being cleansed with water if needed, when it is ready to be put on the stand of the next to set that hive on. And where the bottom-board is not only movable, but reversible, the work is still more simplified, for in turning the deep side down, which was up during the winter, the dead bees mainly fall off, and what adhere can do no harm, as they are under out of the way, and will fall off themselves before you wish to use the deep side again for the next winter. But with hives having the bottom-boards nailed fast, the work is greater, but even then it should *never* be neglected. A clean hive should be placed on the stand, and the frames from the hive in which the bees have wintered be set over into this clean hive, when the now vacated hive should be thoroly cleaned of all dead bees, dirt and filth, when it is ready for the next colony, and so on thruout the apiary.

In all the work done in the apiary, I doubt whether there is any that pays as well as the removing of the dead bees from the bottoms of the hive, for bees can prosper little better with a lot of their dead companions underneath their brood-nest than could we with several corpses in the cellar under our dwellings.—Progressive Bee-Keeper.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

How Often to Examine Hives.

I would like to know how often bee-keepers examine their hives. Mine get fast in spite of me. VA.

ANSWER.—Some say they don't examine them more than once in a year or two, but probably they are quite exceptional. Others examine them two or three times in a season, and many once a week. If you mean that the frames are stuck fast with propolis when you say "mine get fast in spite of me," you will probably find that you will always have trouble with propolis. But the trouble will be much less if you have such frames and rabbets that the point of contact will be very small. The trouble will also be less with even the worst kind of frames if you carefully scrape out all bee-glue once a year.

Swarms Deserting the Hive—Combs Wrapt in Tarded Paper.

1. Is there anything to be done to keep a swarm of bees in the hive? I hived my new swarms last year in 10-frame hives without foundation, but most of them went away, after staying about an hour. This year I hived them in the same kind of hives with foundation, but I had the foundation wrapt in tar paper for a couple of weeks before I put it into the hives, in order to keep foul brood out, but my bees didn't stay; some of them did not want to go into the hives.

2. Had the smell of tar any effect on the bees, or do they hate it, and will it keep foul brood out of a colony? My bees are all diseased with foul brood, and almost everybody else's bees have the same trouble. Mrs. S. S.

ANSWERS.—1. In probably the great majority of cases a swarm deserts a hive because it is too close and hot. If the hive is clean, and if it is in a cool, shady place, with plenty of ventilation, the swarm is likely to remain. If the hive must remain in a hot place, it may be a good plan for a day or two to keep it sprinkled with water during the

hottest part of the day. Be sure to have the hive well ventilated by raising up, and for a day or two it may be well to have the cover slightly open or raised, so the air can circulate freely thru.

2. Unless the smell of tar is very strong I hardly think the bees will mind it, but I may be mistaken. I have read of Australian bee-keepers wrapping foundation in tarred paper before giving it to swarms, and it was claimed that it prevented foul brood, but I don't know whether it has been tried in this country.

Likely Afflicted with Paralysis.

I have a colony of bees in which there are a number of small, black, glistening bees, and other bees seem to be trying to kill them off. The colony is in a prosperous condition, but I can't understand where the black bees come from. PENN.

ANSWER.—Very likely they are afflicted with paralysis, and as far north as Pennsylvania you need pay no attention to it, for the disease will probably disappear after a little while of itself. So far there seems to be no reliable remedy for it.

Keeping Roaches, Ants, Etc., Out of Hives.

I want to find out how to keep bugs out of hives, such as roaches, ants, mice, bee-lice, etc. N. MEX.

ANSWER.—The best way to keep roaches, ants and mice out of hives is to have no retreat in the hive to shelter them. Have your hive so arranged that bees can get to any part of it, and the bees will keep out the intruders. An ant or a roach can get thru a crack that will not allow a bee to pass, and in hives that have a quilt over the frames they have a safe place for a nest into which the bee cannot come, that is, between the quilt and the hive-cover. But if you use a plain board cover, there is no such retreat. The bee-louse (*braula cœca*) is troublesome in other lands, but I never heard of it being troublesome in this country.

A Quartet of Questions.

1. I want some colonies to build all the comb they can from frames with foundation, and I don't care for surplus from those colonies. Which way would you advise for best results?

2. Will bees cross a bay (1½ miles across) as readily as if it was land?

3. At what age is a queen most prolific?

4. How many Hoffman frames should a good queen have filled with brood by this time? I mean everything favorable for her laying to her full capacity. My best queen has 17 frames well filled in three stories. WASH.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. Perhaps something like this: Get the colony strong, filling as many frames as possible in two stories. Take out about half the combs with brood, giving frames of foundation in place of the brood taken away, and putting the foundation in the central part. Put the brood taken away in an upper story, with excluder between it and the two lower stories. Repeat the process every week or so, always taking away the oldest brood present.

2. I think not. But once having found their way across, they would go across the water that distance for stores as readily as if it was dry land.

3. Probably in her second year.

4. I should say she was doing good work if she filled 12 or 14. Your queen must be a fine layer.

Bees Affected with Foul Brood—Extracting.

1. I have kept bees over three years, and this spring I was especially interested in them. I have spent lots of money for them by buying supplies, bee-books and bee-papers. I was with the bees every day from five to six times, from about the beginning of April. I have 15 colonies—ten in 10-frame hives, and five in 8-frame hives. Eight colonies in the 10-frame hives are pure Italians, and the other two colonies in the other two 10-frame hives are pure blacks; the 5 colonies in the 8-frame hives are hybrids. Every colony came thru the winter very nicely, and built up fast. The beginning of May they started to work in

the supers, and May 14 the first swarm issued, and up to June 6 I had the sixth swarm.

Just a few days ago one of the black colonies was stopping work in the supers, so I thought I would see what was the cause. As I opened the hive I found that almost every comb had more or less foul brood in it, and as I opened all the other hives the same day, I found about half of the colonies had some foul brood, but only on two or three combs. (It may be that it has spread all thru the colonies now.) I really can't tell how sorry I am. I can almost say I love my bees, but when I found foul brood in some of the hives I almost felt like crying. I have neither opened nor handled any of the diseased colonies since, for fear some of their bees might give the disease to the other colonies. I don't like to destroy the diseased colonies—if possible I would like to save them. How can I get rid of the disease without destroying any of the colonies, at least those which are not affected so badly? I have heard of spraying the combs. What do they spray with, and what kind of tool is used?

2. I expect to buy an extractor; what kind would you advise me to get? I mean to increase my colonies to about 80. I have some two-story hives for extracting, and in the fall I mean to extract from the brood-chamber, so I will always keep nothing else but Langstroth size frames.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. A good deal has been said one time and another about using naphtol beta or some other drug to cure foul brood, but hardly any one in this country nowadays thinks it advisable to trust to anything of the kind. It does seem hard to destroy nice combs, but it may be the cheapest thing in the long run.

2. A 2-frame extractor, such as the Cowan, would probably answer your purpose nicely.

Young Queen Swarming the First Year.

If a young queen is given to a nucleus in April, before swarming, will she swarm the first year?

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Quite likely she will if the colony becomes strong, and room is limited, but she is not so likely to swarm as an older queen.

Colony Suffering from Laying Workers.

I have a colony of bees that has laying workers. Will it do any good to buy a queen and give to them? I gave them a frame of eggs and brood last week, and find that they started several queen-cells, but in each one there are four or five eggs to-day, so I think it is a waste of time to give them any more—only on your advice will I do so.

CITYMAN.

ANSWER.—It probably won't pay to fuss with them, for in most cases the best thing is to break up such a colony and give their frames to other colonies. If you had a queen-cell just ready to hatch, or, better still, a young queen that was just hatched, it might pay to give to them. If you unite them with another colony or colonies, you can afterward draw brood and bees from those colonies and start a nucleus that will be ahead of what you would have had from this colony of laying workers.

Bees Affected—Perhaps Not Foul Brood.

About 30 days ago I was forming new colonies by cutting out queen-cells from natural swarms, grafting in frames of brood, placing in new hives, and shaking off some young bees from other hives, or changing places with other hives, etc. I found one colony with brood badly scattered, with sunken caps, with nearly all the sealed brood dead, but I had shaken off two frames of brood before I noticed the condition of the brood. I had given the new colony a cap cell already. I promptly closed both hives, went to my library and read up all I could find on foul brood. (I have Langstroth and A B C), and after reading all in them on the subject, I lookt over all back numbers of the Bee Journal that had anything on foul brood, and from all the information I could get I was not satisfied whether this was really foul brood or not. I then ordered Dr. Howard's book on foul brood, and after reading this book carefully I came to the conclusion that my case was the same trouble as the one Dr. Howard describes on pages 12 and 13 in his book, and not foul brood. But the queen that hatcht from the

cell given to the above-mentioned colony was lost in mating, and I gave this colony a frame of unsealed brood to rear a queen. I examined this colony this morning, and I found dead brood. I cut in one of the queen-cells and found a sick larva. The cells are all capt now, and I find another colony (next door neighbor) has dead brood. I burned the old colony, hive and contents on the same day, or rather night, that I made the discovery of dead brood. Now, the looks of the combs were just like the cut in Langstroth's book, page 448—all, or nearly all, brood dead that is sealed, but none seems to be affected that is not sealed. The dead brood has no bad smell, and is not ropy, and none so far that I have found settles down in the lower side of the cell, but is still in perfect shape. The unsealed brood, so far as I can tell, is perfectly healthy. Do you think this is foul brood? I will be glad to furnish some samples for a microscopist. How shall I prepare it for the mail?

GEORGIA.

ANSWER.—According to your description it hardly seems like foul brood, but it would be the part of wisdom to consult some one better informed as to foul brood, say Dr. Wm. R. Howard, Fort Worth, Tex., or Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ontario, Canada. A good way to send the brood by mail is to send it in a tin box such as is used for seedlitz powders, or a plain square tin box with cover that any tinner would make for you. Of course paper would be wrapt around the tin box.

Hive with Jumbled-Up Combs.

I bought a colony of bees the hive of which had not been opened for three years. I got it home and opened it, and found all the frames (8 Langstroth) one solid mass. I cut one out, but the comb fell to pieces. I then closed the hive up. As I wish to get a swarm or two from the colony by dividing or otherwise, will you please tell me what is the best thing to do?

N. B.

ANSWER.—If I understand you correctly, the frames are so filled with combs built crosswise that they cannot be taken out. The best thing is to let them swarm naturally, and there is not much trouble but what a good colony in an 8-frame hive will do so. If you think there is any danger they will not swarm, you might make the matter a little more sure by refraining to give them surplus room. It may not be a bad plan to continue a colony in the same hive, depending on a swarm from them each year, and depending on the swarm for surplus, putting the swarm on the stand of the old colony, and putting the old colony close beside the swarm, then a week later moving the old colony to a new stand. That will make the swarm strong for surplus honey, and it will weaken the old colony so it will not swarm the second time. But if you care more for increase than for honey, then put the swarm on a new stand, leaving the old hive on its own stand.

Several Questions—Locust vs. Basswood, Etc.

I find at this time, after hiving a large prime swarm, the first thing they seem to be doing is to build a queen-cell or cells. I use 8-frame dovetailed hives, with 7 frames of straight comb which I have on hand, and one of these 7 I give them, with only a small piece of comb, or a small piece of foundation, so as to give them a place to build or deposit wax, as I believe it must be their characteristic to build some new comb. Now, is it natural for them to build queen-cells? They are laying eggs in regular form.

2. I have clipped one queen's wings, and intend to destroy her when she goes out to lead a swarm, and eight days from then destroy all queen-cells but one, to prevent further swarming. What do you think of the value of this?

3. I have one hive which is now hatching a large supply of drones. How is it best, if best, to destroy these?

4. How do you estimate the value of locust as compared with basswood for honey? I ask the last question as locust grows much more plentiful here than basswood.

I might add that where I found queen-cells started in these prime swarms I failed to find queens, as I lookt for them, but possibly I overlooked them, as they were very large swarms, and the queens very shy, owing to their being cast by the black bees.

POLAND.

ANSWERS.—1. I think it is much more common than is generally supposed for a swarm to build queen-cells. Sometimes they are built right after swarming, and sometimes later. The greater part of superseding is probably done

after swarming, and it must be remembered that in the natural order of things every laying queen is superseded.

2. It will work all right if you don't miss any cells.

3. Kill them dead before ever they get alive. Shave off their heads in the brood form, or, better still, cut out the drone-comb and put patches of worker-comb in its place.

4. I think basswood is valued as a honey-tree much more than locust. Possibly if locust came as late as basswood the case would be different. Locust is valuable for building up, even if not a drop of surplus is ever gotten from it.

Colony Troubled with Wax-Worms.

I have a colony of bees in a box-hive, and yesterday as I was going thru my bee-yard I found quite a number of young bees on the ground in front of the hive, and on the bottom-board; some of them were dead, and others were alive; I noticed the bees dragging them out. From what I can get out of the American Bee Journal I think it is the wax-worms that are making trouble with them. What is the best thing for me to do?

Mo.

ANSWER.—If the trouble is from worms, you may do some good by digging the worms out of their silken galleries that they have spun. Take out a frame of brood, and you will see the galleries of the worm running along the surface of the comb. Take a wire-nail, dig out one end of the gallery, then the other, and then tear it entirely out, and you will dislodge the worm. Some say that if you hammer on the frame with something hard, like a knife-handle, the worms will crawl out and drop to the ground. I haven't had worms enough in my combs to try it. Neither will you need pay any attention to worms if you have strong colonies, especially if they are Italian. Even a weak colony of Italians will keep the worms at bay without any help on your part.



Horses Near Bees.—F. L. Thompson reports in the Progressive Bee-Keeper that V. Divinny, when working horses near bees, makes a smudge to the windward, of any convenient material, especially dry horse-manure, that will make abundance of smoke. Result, safety.

The Amount of Wax from Old Brood-Combs is a thing often inquired about. F. A. Gemmill says in the Bee-Keepers' Review that his average yield of wax from a set of eight Langstroth combs is three pounds. As he uses a press of excellent power, the probability is that this is a high average; but it is well to have something as a standard.

Honey-Dew for Winter Stores.—After experiencing a loss of 25 percent of his colonies in wintering, D. W. Heise says in Canadian Bee Journal: "My first experience of leaving honey-dew in the hives for winter stores has taught me an object lesson, and I now promise never to do it again." Mr. Heise, don't be rash; sometimes it is easier to make a promise than to keep it.

Empty Combs Above or Under the Brood-Nest.—When an 8-frame hive becomes crowded with brood, Dr. Miller puts a story of empty combs under, so that the queen may extend the brood-nest downward. If the empty combs are put above, it cools off too much the brood-nest. But Delos Wood says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture that he gives the empty combs above, because when the upper story is filled with brood and honey his bees are likely to swarm, no matter how much empty room below. In California there may not be the same danger from cool weather as in northern Illinois.

For Cure of Foul Brood, Henry W. Brice says in the British Bee Journal:

"No doubt disinfectants are most useful in modifying the virulence of the disease under certain conditions, but

the conclusion I am forced to is that this modifying power takes place so long as the energy of the agent exists, and on its exhaustion matters are not improved; they have been simply held in abeyance, unless a state of immunity supervenes. To summarize the treatment, my advice, tho containing little that is new, is: (a) get bees off combs and destroy the latter at once by fire; (b) keep bees confined for 24 hours (this will kill many of the badly diseased ones), rehive them in a clean hive on starters only; (c) re-queen or give hatching queen-cell in 48 hours, *i. e.*, before any eggs are hatch out that may have been laid; (d) feed daily with medicated syrup for two months at least; (e) paint old hives and supers used in connection with diseased bees as above mentioned; and (f) consign to the flames without delay all quilts, combs, frames, etc., removed from diseased colonies, and do not leave infected matter about an apiary within reach of bees."

Marketing Honey.—Some branches of production in this State have become so thoroly organized that they practically control the markets in their particular lines. Similar results should obtain among the producers of honey. As it is, a few local jobbers by concerted action are able to bear the markets on this coast, and having obtained control of the most of the output, proceed to bull the markets in the Eastern States. The result is that an article which brings the producer from 6 to 7 cents, after having the profits of the middleman and the tariffs of the transportation companies added, costs the consumer anywhere from 15 to 25 cents. The producer and consumer must be brought closer together.—H. M. Peters, in Pacific Rural Press.

The New York Honey Market.—Years ago J. E. Crane sold most of his honey in the New York market, as he relates in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and at that time much of the honey was in 4-pound boxes, but some in 2-pound single-combs glast. On visiting the same market last winter he didn't see a 4-pound box, and scarcely a 2-pound section. The dealers said square sections had had their day, the demand being for tall sections. A section 4x5 is preferred to one 3x5. No importance is attached to the matter of having the row of cells next to the wood sealed. The general preference is for glast sections. A case holding 25 to 30 sections is preferred to a smaller one. In some cases sections are sold by the piece. Honey in plain sections was scarcely to be found, having been pickt up by retail dealers.

Artificial Increase.—W. W. Somerford tells in Gleanings in Bee-Culture how he has increased from 7 to 50 colonies. The 7 colonies were in 2-story 10-frame dovetailed hives, with about 10 frames of brood each, some of it in the upper stories, each colony having plenty of honey. The queens were removed from the 7 colonies 11 days before dividing. One of the 7 colonies had hatching queens, and from this colony "pulled queens" were taken for some of the nuclei, the others receiving two to six queen-cells each. Each nucleus had two to four combs well covered with bees, and the entrances were closed with moss, grass, or green leaves, so that the bees could gnaw their way out in the course of two or three days. The seven nuclei, however, which occupied the parent locations, did not have their entrances closed, and to these no brood was given, only a bunch of queen-cells. When the queens were removed from the parent colonies, the best of them were taken for use in another apiary, the rest were killed.

Production of Comb and Extracted Honey.—Here is the plan of H. H. Hyde for producing both, as given in the Progressive Bee-Keeper: Say an apiary of 50 colonies in 8-frame hives, nearly all two stories, having been left thus from the previous year. Give the queen the run of both stories, push breeding, feeding if necessary. When the fast flow comes, take away one story, and fill the remaining story as much as possible with sealed brood, putting the youngest brood at the outside. Put on sections filled with foundation, also as many bait sections as are on hand. Storing will continue above, and the hatching bees will allow the queen plenty of room below, so swarming will be limited. As the flow gives away, the section-supers are gradually replaced by extracting-supers, ready for the long, slow flow. At the time the brood-combs (without bees) were taken from the 30 colonies, they were tiered up on the remaining 20 colonies, and these were kept for extracting. The cotton-bloom, beginning July 15, is extracted, and the inferior broomweed honey is left for winter and spring.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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Place and Date of Next Meeting:

IN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,
September 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Every bee-keeper is invited.

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NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Advance in Prices all along the line seems to be the order of the day, and with the advance of lumber and nails bee-keepers' supplies are likely to have a rise. So reports Gleanings in Bee-Culture. Well, that's all right, providing the price of honey keeps proper step with the advance of other things. But will it?

Salt to Kill Grass.—Editor Hutchinson, in the June Bee-Keepers' Review, says that salt sprinkled around a hive will kill the grass that is near it. It is better to thus kill the grass for two or three inches around the hive than to attempt to keep it cut. The lawn-mower cannot get near enough to cut all the grass that grows close to the hive; and to keep it pulled, or sheared off, is quite a little trouble.

The Illinois Pure-Food Legislation.—In the Chicago Record we find the following paragraph respecting the Dunlap Pure-Food Bill which was past by the State legislature at its last session:

PURE-FOOD LAW'S REQUIREMENTS.

The pure-food law creates the office of State food commissioner, who, with the advice and consent of the governor, shall appoint two assistant commissioners. One of these shall be an expert in the matter of dairy products, the other a practical and analytical chemist, who shall be known as the State analyst. The commissioner also shall appoint six inspectors. It is made the duty of the food com-

missioner to enforce all laws that now exist or that may hereafter be enacted in this State regarding the production, manufacture or sale of dairy products or the adulteration of any article of food. He is given authority to prosecute violators of the pure-food laws, and the State's attorneys in all counties are required to render legal assistance when called upon to do so by the food commissioner. The law contains sections which define food adulterations and regulations regarding the branding and labeling of barrels, boxes, etc., together with the penalties for violations of any of the provisions of the act.

We find that portions of the law go into effect, while the balance of it waits until July 1, 1900. The State food commissioner is to be paid a salary of \$2,500 a year; two assistant commissioners, \$1,800 a year each, and six inspectors \$3 a day each.

The important thing is to get as commissioner a man who is absolutely fearless and unpurchasable, if the anti-adulteration laws are to be made effective. We shall be interested to know who is to be that officer. We believe all are to be appointed before July 1, so we will be able to announce them in a very short time.

Apis Dorsata Found and Lost.—As previously reported, Mr. Rambo, the missionary in India, had secured at least part of a colony of *Apis dorsata*. Gleanings in Bee-Culture for June 15 reports that no queen was found with them, and all dwindled and perished. A week later another colony was found, and the whole colony successfully hived. Next day they left the hive and brood-comb and settled in the roof of the building, apparently as if to build a comb. Two mornings later they had disappeared, and Mr. Rambo pathetically says, "So I am nowhere in particular." QUES: If *Apis dorsata* won't stay in a hive in India, will they be any more likely to do so in the United States?

Food of Larval Bees.—Prof. A. J. Cook, in a note to us on the food of bee-larvæ, says this about it:

On page 276 is a note as to the character of the food of the larvæ. I think without doubt it is digested pollen. We often see pollen that even shows its nature as the brood is nearly mature. It is believed that very nearly the same food is fed by the nurse-bees to the queen and drones. Some have contended that this food was a secretion from the lower head-glands. The truth is that this secretion is the digestive liquid of the pollen. The secretion goes with the latter to the stomach, where the pollen is digested, after which it is regurgitated and fed to the brood, queen or drone, as the case may be.

A. J. COOK.

Work of the National Association.—In response to the suggestion made in a recent issue of this journal, General Manager Secor sends us the following:

FOREST CITY, IOWA, June 19, 1899.

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—In the last American Bee Journal, on page 376, there is something more than a gentle hint for the general manager to tell what the United States Bee-Keepers' Association is doing in the interest of bee-keepers.

I am not much of a sportsman, but if I were to go fishing for speckled brook trout I would not send a small boy ahead to throw stones in the pools if I wanted to catch any. And if I wanted to get evidence against any violator of law I wouldn't send Mrs. Grundy ahead to proclaim the object of my visit and investigations. This is why we are not publishing what we are about to do. But as this is a very large country, and as a great majority of offenders probably do not read the bee-papers, it may do no harm to say that the association has already begun the prosecution of violators of pure food laws in a certain city 8,000 miles, more or less, from Manila. We expect to spend \$300 to \$400 this year in the interest of honey-producers.

We hope to work up some test cases which, if successful, will go a long way toward stopping the fraudulent sale of glucose for honey.

Now, if anybody is interested in this line of work who is not a member of our association, he (or she) is hereby in-

formed that we shall need more funds than are now in sight if we continue the work.

Pure food legislation and impure food prosecutions are the lines of work laid out for especial effort this year. Other matters are also receiving attention, but the largest expenditures will probably be in the direction named.

Yours truly, EUGENE SECOR, *General Manager,*
United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Now, the foregoing candid statement of proposed effort, and appeal for funds, ought to induce several thousand bee-keepers to forward their dollar membership fees to Mr. Secor at once. It certainly would be discouraging to get into the midst of costly prosecutions and then not have funds sufficient to push them to a finish, and to victory for the association.

There ought to be a membership of at least 1,000 in the United States Bee-Keepers' Association by the time of the Philadelphia convention—Sept. 5. Why not send your dollar now to Mr. Secor, if you are not already a member? Address him thus: Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa. Or, if more convenient for you, send the amount to us, and we will forward it to Mr. Secor, when he will mail you a receipt therefor.

Now, please don't read this and then do nothing. Your help is needed in the work projected and that which is already begun.

Some Honey Prospects in California.—Thomas G. Newman, of San Francisco, Calif., general manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, wrote us as follows June 17, in reference to the prospects for honey in Southern California:

The following item from the San Diego, Calif., Daily Vidette, of May 30, 1899, shows that the honey crop in Southern California is better than it was feared it would be. The drouths here are killing, and we had two years of such. This year is much better in the northern part of the State, where we had plenty of rain; but San Diego was not so blest. It is the largest county in the State. The item reads thus:

"The honey crop will not be a total failure in San Diego county, as was predicted before the late rains. It is now estimated that there will be at least a fourth of a crop, amounting in the aggregate to about 7,000 pounds, as the product of the county for this year."

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

It seems to us there must be a big error in the above paragraph. Surely, "7,000 pounds" is not a fourth of the honey crop of San Diego county in an average year! That would make only 28,000 pounds as the total amount of an annual crop in a fair season. If it is anything like the other honey counties in Southern California, we should think that 140,000 pounds would be nearer the true amount.

Grading Comb Honey by Pictures is being pushed in Gleanings. S. A. Niver was appointed by the New York Geneva convention to prepare a set of pictures, and these appear in Gleanings. There are three grades—Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2—a set of three square sections and another set of three tall sections. Each picture is intended to represent the poorest that will be allowed in its class. The No. 2's have perhaps one-sixth of the surface unsealed. The Fancy and No. 1 sections appear not so unlike but that a novice might have difficulty in deciding their respective places. One is a little surprised to see in the tall Fancy section a dozen or more cells unsealed.

Grading by pictures is not yet an established fact, but the whole matter of grading is so complicated and difficult that anything in the line of help should be encouraged. Mr. Niver has certainly struck a good idea in selecting for each class the poorest representative of that class. Editor Root despairs of having a single system of grading that will apply to the whole country. New York bee-keepers would never be satisfied with the Colorado system that puts fancy buckwheat in second grade.



EDITOR H. E. HILL, of the American Bee-Keeper, is now in Florida, and may also go to Cuba, as he has an invitation from Dr. Viète, a resident bee-keeper, who in one season took 180 tons of extracted honey. Dr. Viète "has officiated in the Cuban army as colonel, chief-of-staff of the 1st army corps, and chief health officer." And having been the chief bee-keeper, we think he might as well be called "Chief Viète" instead of Dr. Viète.

MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., writing us June 20, said:

"I am fearfully driven with work now, and have sore eyes and a lame back to make work as uncomfortable as possible."

We regret to hear of Mr. Doolittle's temporary afflictions, and trust he may soon recover from them. It is bad enough to have to work hard in hot weather, without having ailments that make the burdens heavier.

MR. THOMAS G. NEWMAN, of San Francisco, Calif., reports in his Religio-Philosophical Journal for June 8, the visitation of an earthquake in his locality. Here is what he says about it:

"Two earthquakes shook up San Francisco and vicinity at 11:20 p.m. on June 1. Crockery, wall ornaments, and glasses were demolished in great quantities; cornices of buildings, chimneys, cap-stones and mason-work were loosened and fell to the ground; large numbers of people were alarmed, and ran into the streets in scant attire—but no lives were lost, so far as we have heard. The roaring sound and flash of light accompanying it were the cause of much anxiety and foreboding at the time—but it soon past away, and things resumed their usual course—the quake lasting less than a minute."

When Old Earth quakes it shakes up things. The sensations felt must be anything but exhilarating in their effects. What with storms, cyclones, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc., life seems pretty uncertain. How helpless, after all, is puny man!

EDITOR HUTCHINSON, in the June Bee-Keepers' Review, writes this paragraph about the reformed spelling:

"So far I have said nothing in regard to the reformed spelling. What I have several times thought of saying, has now been said by Stenog in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. Here is what he says: 'If you will rip up the whole alphabet from A to Z, and have a precise character for every sound, as we have in shorthand, I shall be much pleased.' So long as a system is radically wrong, we gain very little by tinkering with minor results. So long as we attempt to represent 40-odd sounds by using only 26 characters, just so long will there be confusion. Bro. York gives a sample of 16th century spelling. Of course, it looks odd to us, but I doubt if our present spelling, or even the reformed spelling, would not look as odd to the 16th century folks, if they could see it, as their spelling does to us."

We hardly think it is a question whether or not certain spelling "looks odd." It is whether or not we are going to do anything to simplify the spelling for future generations. But we are almost willing to guarantee that if the whole job of reforming the spelling of the English language were done at one time, neither Stenog nor Mr. Hutchinson would be in favor of adopting it. If they are not willing to adopt a few sensible changes, naturally they would not care to undertake a bigger job. Why, if the whole thing were done at once, even publishers and editors could not handle it. It must be done by degrees if at all. No man builds a mansion in a day, but rears it little by little. So with the spelling reform, it can't be done faster than our small abilities can handle it—a few words at a time.

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Are Models of Perfection.



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The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year

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Golden Italian Queens

Warranted purely mated; all Queens by return mail: will run 1,200 nuclei; Queens reared by Doolittle's method; safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed; have 11 years' experience and know what good Queens are.

300 SELECTED
Queens, nice **LARGE** and **YELLOW** all over, at 75c each; 6 for \$4.00.

My Queens are prolific and workers, industrious as well as beautiful to look at; hundreds of testimonials prove this. I just now have a nice lot of Queens which have just started to lay.

SPECIAL LOW PRICE on Queens in quantities. Address,

H. G. QUIRIN, Parkertown, Erie Co. Ohio.
Money Order Office, BELLEVUE.

22A21t Please mention the Bee Journal.



In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Will Tallow Prevent the Wax-Moth?

Query 94.—If tallow be put in the angles of the rabbets of the supers, covers, and between and under the ends of the frames, will it prevent the wax-moth from depositing her eggs in those places, and supply the place of bee-propolis?—INDIANA.

S. T. Pettit—I don't know.

D. W. Heise—I don't know.

C. Davenport—I don't know.

E. Whitcomb—I don't know.

Eugene Secor—I don't know.

W. G. Larrabee—I don't know.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I don't know.

Emerson T. Abbott—I do not know.

E. France—I don't know; never tried it.

C. H. Dibbern—I don't know. Try the plan and report.

P. H. Elwood—I should think so, but I have never tried it.

R. C. Aikin—I do not know, but suspect it would be a failure.

O. O. Poppleton—I have no experience in the use of tallow in hives.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—I have never used it for that purpose. I do not know.

Adrian Getaz—It will; but there will be yet plenty of other places left for the eggs.

J. E. Pond—I do not think it will. It will, however, tend to prevent the sticking

Extracted Honey Wanted

As soon as you have any good, well-ripened Extracted Honey for sale, send us a small sample, stating quantity, price expected delivered in Chicago, and how put up. Prefer it in 6-pound tin cans. Expect to be able to place car-load lots as well as smaller shipments of Extracted Honey. But don't ship us any until we order. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
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Am I prepared to furnish everything needed by the up-to-date bee-keeper, all goods manufactured by THE A. I. ROOT CO., shipped to me in car lots, and sold at their prices. Send for illustrated, 36-page Catalog FREE.

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—AND—

Comb Foundation.

I have been rearing queens for 26 seasons on the best known plans, and have some choice ones as follows:

1 untested Queen.....	\$.75
6 untested Queens.....	3.50
12 untested Queens.....	6.00
1 tested Queen.....	1.00
6 tested Queens.....	5.00
1 selected tested Queen.....	1.50



COMB FOUNDATION made from PURE WAX. Send for prices. **J. L. STRONG,**
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PORTER BEE-ESCAPES

FOR THE HIVE
AND HONEY-HOUSE

HAVE NO EQUAL.

Save Time,
Save Hard Work,
Save Stings,
Save cappings to the honey.

No practical bee-keeper
can afford to
get along without them.

Last a Lifetime.

Their great superiority over
everything else of the kind
has driven all competitors
from the field. **XXXXXX**

For Sale Everywhere.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.
MEDINA, OHIO.

of frames fast to the rabbets, which oft-times renders them almost immovable.

Mrs. A. J. Barber—I have never had any trouble with moth, so I have no experience.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I never tried it, but do not think so. It would not banish the moth, I am sure.

G. M. Doolittle—Keep *Italian* bees, and you will not see wax-moth worms enough to talk about.

J. M. Hambaugh—I have had no acquaintance with the anti-moth-propolis method mentioned.

J. A. Stone—I don't know, but I think it would be about as objectionable to the bees as the moths would be.

Rev. M. Mahin—I do not know. I do not believe that the moth lays eggs very often in the places named.

A. F. Brown—Try it and report. Wax-moths do not bother me, and bee-propolis I find everywhere, regardless of conditions.

Dr. A. B. Mason—It will prevent the moth depositing eggs there while it lasts, but in time the bees will remove what they can get at.

R. L. Taylor—I have my doubts about the depositing, but the tallow might destroy the eggs or the moth-worm coming from them.

Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't think the moth would lay eggs in tallow, but I don't believe it would make any difference as to worms in the hive.

E. S. Lovesy—I have never used tallow, and I never have been troubled with moth where there is a bee-space under and around the frames.

Mrs. J. M. Null—I never experimented along this line; however, moths are not a consideration only as they destroy combs which are not in use.

Chas. Dadant & Son—What if it did prevent the moth from laying eggs in corners? There is no room for moth in a strong colony, and there is always room for them in a queenless hive.

G. W. Demaree—I have experimented only enough along this line to learn that tallow and other substances that melt at a comparative low temperature are out of place inside of the bee-hive.



Blame It on "the Heat."

"I am not feeling well to-day,
But why I cannot see;
I had some ice-cream 'cross the way
And pancakes home, for tea.
I also had some caramels,
And sugared almonds, too,
And when I met with Tommy Wells
A stick of fine Tulu;
But I was careful with each one,
For much of none I ate.
It cannot be that penny bun,
And yet the pain is great!
I had six cookies, but I've had
Six cookies oft before;
They've never left me feeling bad,
Nor the pickles—three or more.
The soda-water couldn't make
Me ill—'twas Billy's treat.
I sort of think this fearful ache
Comes wholly from the heat."

—Selected.

Northern Illinois Convention.

The bee-keepers of the eastern part of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association held the spring meeting at the home of Oliver Taylor, in Winnebago County. The attendance was not very large, owing to the rainy day and heavy losses in wintering. The losses in this vicinity were over

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (mellilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

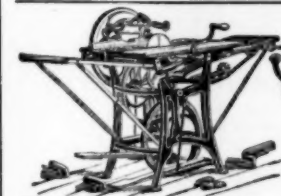
Northern Queens.

IF YOU want the best honey-gatherers, the longest-lived and hardiest Queens, try a few of my **Northern-bred Italians**—daughters of imported Queens. Tested Queens, \$1.50; untested, \$1.00; 2-frame Nuclei with tested Queens, \$3.00 each; the same with untested Queens, \$2.25. Correspondence solicited.

MATE WILLIAMS,

26A4t NIMROD, Wadena County, MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



UNION COMBINATION SAW—
for ripping,
cross-cutting,
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beting, groov-
ing, galling,
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Full line FOOT
AND HAND
POWER MA-

CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.

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ADEL BEES

Are not Italians;
they are GOLDEN
CARNIOLANS—

and practically a
non-swarming, non-stinging strain of bees;
great honey-gatherers and sure to winter. Tested
Queens, each, \$1.00; 6 Queens, \$5.50; 12 Queens,
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years' experience in queen-rearing mailed free.

HENRY ALLEY,

24A4f WENHAM, ESSEX CO., MASS.

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prolific Queens—If you
want the gentlest Bees—If you want the best
honey-gatherers you ever saw—try my Albino.
Warranted Queens, \$1.00; Untested, 75 cents.

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ROCKS**
Thorobred—Fine Plumaged
Fowls—Farm Raised—75 cents
per dozen. **MRS. L. C. AXTELL,**
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Before placing your order, to send me a list of
what you need in

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And other Supplies, and get my prices. You
will get the best goods and save money. Illus-
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GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

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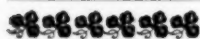
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NEW LONDON, WIS.,

Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies.**

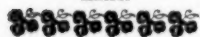
They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of **Bee-Hives, Sections, &c.**, that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.



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AND HONEY-KNIVES.

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made) 4-in. stove. Doz.	\$13.00; each, by mail, \$1.50
Doctor.....3 1/4 in. stove. Doz.	9.00; " 1.10
Conqueror.....3 in. stove. Doz.	6.50; " 1.00
Large.....2 1/4 in. stove. Doz.	5.00; " .90
Plain.....2 in. stove. Doz.	4.75; " .70
Little Wonder (weight 10 ounces) 2-in. stove. Doz.	4.50; " .60
Honey-Knife.....Doz.	6.00; " .80

Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements. Before buying a Smoker or Knife, look up its record and pedigree.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A DOLLAR; ONE-HALF CENT FOR A MONTH.

Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

Truly, W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.

Carloads of Bee-Hives.....

Sections,
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and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

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OUR MOTTO: WELL MANUFACTURED STOCK — QUICK SHIPMENTS.

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We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market.

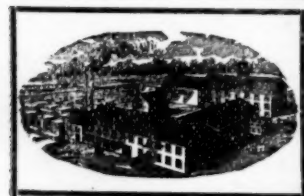
The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the **ONE-PIECE HONEY-SECTIONS**—selected, young and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

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20A13t

BEE-SUPPLIES!

We have the best equip factory in the West. Capacity, one carload a day; and carry the largest stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the apary, assuring **BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipment.**

Illustrated Catalog, 72 pages, Free.

We also manufacture **Tanks** of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, for all purposes. Price list free.

Address, **E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IOWA.**

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Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

half, and as a result the bee-keepers are feeling a little blue. The number of colonies reported in the fall were 470, and only 230 left this spring; besides, those having the heaviest losses are more apt to remain at home.

It was generally thought that the prospect for honey this year is not good, as the white clover and also Alsike is badly winter-killed. As the spring meeting is held at the home of some bee-keeper, for the purpose of seeing his methods of handling bees, and the ladies go along and take their lunch-baskets, you see it is a kind of bee-keepers' picnic, and there is not as much for a report as there would be otherwise.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor gave us a royal reception, and we were loth to depart.

Some of the questions discussed were:

Is it profitable to send South for queens in the spring for queenless colonies?

ANS.: No; double up.

Is it best to double up now?

ANS.: No, not so late in the season.

Don't swarms affected with dysentery in the spring have more brood in hive?

ANS.: Most of the members thought they did.

B. KENNEDY, Sec.

Winnebago Co., Ill.

Report from an Old Bee-Keeper.

I am nearly 76 years old and can see and walk as well as ever. I have been used to bees all my life. I have some very fine bees. I never keep over 20 colonies thru winter. I had only one colony to die thru the winter, one robbed in spring, and one queenless, but I soon made the queenless one all right. I can always make a colony with a laying queen all right in a few days. My bees are always on the summer stands all winter. We had no honey last summer, but there is lots of white clover this year, and the bees are wild on it when there is a fine day, but we have had a very stormy time so far.

HENRY WHITE.

Humboldt Co., Iowa, June 20.

Motherwort.

I send a plant specimen which I would like to know the name of. We have the sweet clover here, both white and yellow, and both in bloom, and the bees leave all and go to this plant. There is plenty of white clover here, but bees do not work on it. If what I send is a good honey-plant I will send you some of the seed.

My bees became weak in the winter, but bred up again.

JOHN CRAIG.

Macoupin Co., Ill., June 14.

[We sent the plant specimen to our good friend, Prof. C. L. Walton, one of the high school teachers here in Chicago, who reports as follows:—EDITOR.]

The specimen plant sent for identification is commonly known as motherwort. The botanical name is *Leonurus cardiaca*, and belongs to the great mint family. Nearly the entire family was introduced from Europe, and is proving a boon to bee-keepers on account of the excellent quality of honey obtained from it by the bees.

C. L. WALTON.

[We might add further, that if any of our readers want to have plants or flowers named, they can mail the specimens direct to Prof. Walton, addressing him at 2803 N. Ashland Ave., Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill. He will then reply to them thru the Bee Journal.—EDITOR.]

Prospects for a Poor Season.

My bees have done just fairly well this year. I have had several swarms and but little honey. The season bids fair to be another very poor one in this locality. I am a bee-keeper of some 30 years' experience, and the most of the time a subscriber to the old American Bee Journal. I have read lots of books on bees. I well remember reading many articles from different writers

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

Or, Manual of the Apiary,

—BY—
PROF. A. J. COOK.

460 Pages—16th 1899 Edition—18th Thousand—\$1.25 postpaid.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

This 16th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to GIVE AWAY to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

Given for TWO New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two NEW subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let every body try for it. Will YOU have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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Hustlers Italian Queens
from Imported stock.
Untested, 65 cts. each.

2444 T. N. BRIGGS, MARION, MASS.
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PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation
Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS Either 5-banded, Golden or from IMPORTED Italian mothers, 60c each; or 6 for \$3.00. A few fine breeders at \$1.50 each. Give me a trial and let me surprise you. Satisfaction or no pay.
CH. H. THIES, Steeleville, Ill.

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Bee-Supplies.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

POUNDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

Italian Queens.

4 and 5 banded, not a hybrid in the yard. Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.

WALTER S. POWDER,

512 Mass. Ave.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

when the Bee Journal was edited by Samuel Wagner. My old friend, James Parsons, and I, used to take it together. I was young then, but now I am 55 years old, and my old friend past away years ago. Our honey plants and trees have also past away, so much so that I can almost safely say that this part of the country that used to be a good bee-country, has been transformed, by the woodman's ax and the farmer's plow, into a very poor one. I have 53 colonies of bees in good double-walled hives. I will write an article for the Bee Journal on my experience some time. G. N. STINEBRING.
Wayne Co., Ohio, June 18.

Changeable Weather.

The honey-flow was very good in May, but only ordinary in June—too wet sometimes, too awfully hot sometimes, and too cool the past week. I have some honey harvested, nice and white, and very thick.

L. A. HAMMOND.

Washington Co., Md., June 20.

No Honey-Flow to Speak of.

Bees are in fair condition. White clover is blooming, but no honey-flow to speak of.

CHAS. D. HANDEL.

Carroll Co., Ill., June 15.

Bees Booming on Clovers.

I have changed my location, coming here with 110 colonies of bees last Saturday, from Walworth County, on account of there being no bee-pasture in my home field. White clover with other clovers nearly all winter-killed there. Here the white and Alsike clovers are abundant. Bees are booming on them now. Basswood will be out in about 20 days.

I. A. TRAVIS.

Wood Co., Wis., June 20.

Bad Season for Bees.

I have had 10 swarms this year, and a very little honey. Our last frost was on June 3, and it killed everything. This is a bad season for bees. LAWRENCE BROYLES.
Socorro Co., N. Mex., June 7.

Bees Doing Well.

I like the Bee Journal very much. It has been very dry here this spring, having scarcely any rain for two months. Bees are doing quite well.

ARTHUR L. MILLER.

Windham Co., Vt., June 19.

Backward Season.

We are having a very backward season here so far, alfalfa is just beginning to bloom, and it has been very dry for the past three months. Many that thought their bees were in good condition lost heavily thru April and May. I do not look for a very prosperous year for the bee-keepers in this section.

W. W. WHIPPLE.

Arapahoe Co., Colo., June 19.

Moth in Empty Combs—Other Notes.

I've just returned from the cellar with my darning-needle—a woman's weapon. I was not mending hose, but looking over combs in hives stored there, searching for something I did not want to find. The hives had been cleaned, and combs scraped of everything offensive, and put there to remain until there were swarms to occupy them. The eggs of the bee-moth develop very slowly in a cool cellar, and I look them over every week or 10 days, and pick out all the grubs I find, never allowing one to mature, to lay more eggs. To-day I found one encased in a cocoon, and about half a dozen grubs in a score of hives. I look them over until all the moth-eggs have hatched, and as no miller can gain access to them they will be safe from their ravages during the summer.

I had expected swarms to put into these



4,000 Pounds
is the guaranteed capacity of this wagon.
It is equipped with
ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS
with stagger oval spokes, broad tires, etc. It has angle steel hounds front and rear. It's low down and easy to load. One man can load it; saves an extra hand in hauling corn fodder, etc. A pair of these wheels will make a new wagon out of your old one. Send for free catalogue and prices.
Electric Wheel Co. Box 16, Quincy, Ill.

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Italian Queens

Bred by the Doolittle method from the BEST HONEY-GATHERERS.
Untested, 50 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen. Safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction.

Address, **W. J. FOREHAND,**

24Est FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.

BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES—everything used by bee-keepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for Catalog. **Minnesota Bee-keepers' Supply Mfg. Co.,** Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn. 18Atf
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IT'S THE TEMPER

of a horse makes him valuable—the average of faculties. Wire fence should have more than one strong point. Ask the judges about **The Page**. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,** ADRIAN, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publish, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Van Deusen Thin Foundation.

We have several 25-pound boxes of VanDeusen Thin Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation for sale at \$12.50 per box. This Foundation is preferred by many. We have only a few boxes of it at our Chicago Branch, so an order for same should be sent promptly. Address,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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ESTABLISH A
HOME OF
YOUR OWN

Read "The Corn Belt," a handsome monthly paper, beautifully illustrated, containing exact and truthful information about farm lands in the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for a year's subscription to **THE CORN BELT**, 209 Adams St., Chicago.

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with our new patent
KEROSENE SPRAYERS
is simple indeed. Kerosene Emulsion
made while pumping. 15 varieties
Sprayers, Bordeaux and Vermorel
Nozzles, the "World's Best."
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Italians, large yellow
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the best of honey-gatherers. Tested Queens,
\$1.00 each; Untested, 75c; \$3.00 per dozen. Send
for our price-list, and see what others say.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.,
LOREAUVILLE (Iberia Parish) LOUISIANA
22A6t Please mention the Bee Journal.

hives, but we've had none as yet. Some
hives had their porticoes packed full of bees.
I noticed lately that drones were driv-
ing out, and I stopped watching for swarms.

Spider-lilies are usually favorites with
the bees, but the blooming beautifully, not
a bee visits them in the early morning, as
of yore. I noticed lately a field of Alsike
clover full of bloom, and the sun shining
warm, but not a bee in sight. White clover
is blooming, but I've looked in vain to see a
bee working upon it.

Mrs. Stow's bees (see page 358) should
have a day in court. I can bear witness to
their good qualities. Whenever honey is
to be gathered, they store large quantities
of a fine product. It does not have to seek
a market, but buyers come for it, saying,
"I can't find any so nice in the city of
Chicago."

In the report of the Chicago Bee-Keepers'
convention, in Mrs. Stow's paper on comb
honey, she says in reference to hives:

"You would probably call them out-of-
date, but rather than make kindling wood
of them, and give my good husband the
further expense of buying more, I still use
them."

Has not Mrs. Stow got her industrious
workers, and money to their credit, to buy
hives? I heard Mr. Stow say at one of the
sessions of the Northwestern Bee-Keepers'
Society, "as he had employment in the
city, it was possible for his wife to keep
bees!" Do their bees have justice?

MRS. L. HARRISON,
Peoria Co., Ill., June 10.

Poor Prospects for Honey.

Prospects for a honey crop are very poor
here. White clover is all frozen out. I lost
half of my bees, and some lost nearly all.
I kept them in winter where I had them for
years and always with a small loss.

THOMAS O. HINES,
Jones Co., Iowa, June 20.

Bees Can Hardly Live.

The American Bee Journal was a great
help to me last year in selling my honey
crop. It is very dry here, and bees can
hardly get a living.

J. I. CLARK,
Addison Co., Vt., June 19.

Too Much Rain for Bees.

We have had a fine spring for bees here,
and they have been busy working up to
about two weeks ago, when it began to
rain, and since then they have been hang-
ing out and have not been doing much.
What little clover did not freeze is coming
into bloom, and the bees are working on it,
but I don't think there will be enough clover
in this locality to make a honey crop. But
this overproduction of rain that we have
had this spring has started up a good, thick
crop of black-bart weeds, and lots of the low
land has been too wet to plow, which will
probably be sowed to buckwheat, which al-
most always yields nectar. Blue vervain
and goldenrod are plentiful along the public
highways, which are good honey-plants. I
am getting sweet clover started all along
the roadside, which I think is a very good
honey-plant, and much healthier than rag-
weeds, which I don't think yield much
honey. Sweet clover will adapt itself to a
variety of soils; it should be sowed two
years in succession, then you will have one
crop of clover coming into bloom every
year.

So far I have had but one natural swarm.
At present I have 65 colonies in fine condi-
tion, and expect some more swarms soon.
I run my apiary for extracted honey, and
think it pays best in a locality where we get
just a short honey-flow in the fall, like we
had last fall. Of course, what is best for me
may not be best for somebody else. Almost
everybody buys syrup and pays 40 cents a
gallon. Now if we bee-keepers can furnish
them a genuine article of extracted honey
at somewhere near the price they have to
pay for syrup, they will always take honey.
Every bee-keeper ought to try to get his

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Offer No. 3. Or, send TWO new subscribers for the Bee Journal for the balance of this year at
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tions to offer. Address,

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neighbors to eat honey. All children, as a general rule, are fond of sweets, and I think honey is one of God's purest sweets. I have kept bees for eight years, and have never shipped a pound of honey. Last year I sold something over 400 gallons right at home, and I could have sold that much more. I am askt pretty nearly every day if I have some more honey to sell yet, and almost always the person will say, "When you get some honey let us know."

I think it pays better to sell honey to the neighbors, if we can realize as much out of it as we could by sending it to some distant market.

About 25 percent of the bees died in this neighborhood. I have been out gathering up old combs where bees have died. Farmers as a general rule do not know the value of old combs, and are glad to get the hives cleaned up for the combs.

Henry Co., Ill., June 27. JACOB WIRTH.

Too Much Rain.

Bees are doing rather poorly owing to the excessive rains we are having. I have 107 colonies, which are almost without stores, and will have to be fed soon if the rainy weather continues. The sweet clover here will be in bloom in about a week.

J. F. ROSENFELD.

Cuming Co., Nebr., June 19.

Convention Notice.

Texas.—The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Milano, Tex., July 20 and 21, 1899. All are cordially invited to attend.

H. H. HYDE, Asst. Sec. and Treas.
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MRS. ANNIE MUTH (Widow.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1899. 15Atf

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Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages, beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, in cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents.

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Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

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A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages, bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thos. G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung, nach der neuesten methode (German) by J. F. Eggers.—This book gives the latest and most approved methods of bee-keeping in an easy, comprehensive style, with illustrations to suit the subject. 50 pages, board cover. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cts.

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Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Not any comb honey on the market except buckwheat and other dark grades. We look for new crop to start in at about 13c for best grades of white; light ambers and off white 10@12c. Extracted selling at 5@7c for ambers, and 6@8c for white, according to quality, color and package. Beeswax steady at 26@27c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Demand good for extracted honey, all kinds, and same finds ready sale at the following prices: Fancy, 7@7½c; choice, 6@6½c; fair, 5½@6c; common, 57@60c per gallon. Some demand for comb honey at from 11@12c for white, and 9@10c for amber. No more demand for dark. Beeswax dull at from 25@27c per pound, according to quality.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—White comb, 10@10½c; amber, 7½@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@7¾c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

Market is firm, with very little new offering, either new or old. This year's crop of California honey is light, and there is nothing to warrant anticipating low prices the current season.

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—New white No. 1 comb 15c; No. 1 amber, 14c. New white extracted, 6c; amber, 5½c; dark, 4½@5c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1 white, 12@13c; A No. 1 amber, 10@11c; No. 2 amber, 9@10c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 6c; buckwheat, 5c.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

BOSTON, May 17.—Fancy white, 12½@13c; A No. 1, 11@12c; No. 1, 10c; light amber, 9c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted Florida, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

The demand for both comb and extracted honey has settled down to the usual small proportions of summer, and prices quoted would be shaded some, too, as stocks are a little heavier than is liked at this season of the year.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The season for honey is about closed. Some extra fancy white would sell at 11@12c; some very poor selling at 6@7c, and dull. No more business in honey before the opening of the ensuing season.

BATTERSON & Co.

OMAHA, June 2.—A few little lots of new honey from Texas have made their appearance on the market. The stock was put up by inexperienced people and only sold at moderate prices. Extracted of fairly good flavor brought 5½@6c. Comb honey put up in 60-gallon cans and filled with extracted sold at 6½c. This is a most undesirable way of packing comb honey. Trade does not care for it.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, April 10.—Fancy white, 12c; No. 1, 10@11c; dark and amber, 8@9c. Extracted in fair demand without change in price. Beeswax, 25@26½.

Decreasing demand and the attempt to crowd sales have forced down prices on comb honey.

M. H. HUNT.

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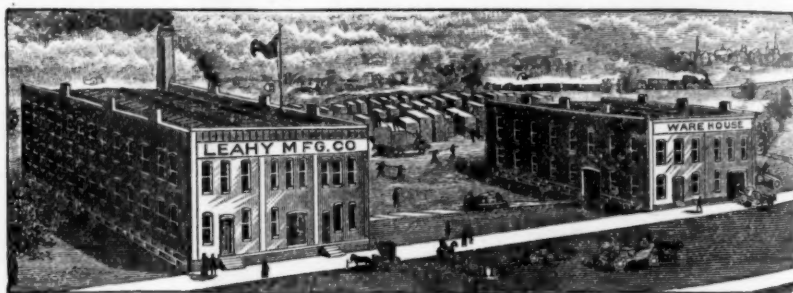
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